BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1823. [NUMBER 1610.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 19th day of June in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

PROCLAMATION.

ABDULLA MAHOMED KHAN MEHAULKURREE and SHAMROW JENARDHUN SHERISTADAR CARCOON of the Nizampoor Mehaul in the Collectorate of the Southern Concan having been convicted of making use of the Public money entrusted to their charge, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to dismiss them from the Honorable Company's employ, and to declare the said ABDULLA MAHOMED KHAN and SHAMROW JENARDHUN incapable of serving the Hon'ble Company in future in any capacity whatsoever.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th June 1823.

જાહેર નોંધ

એવોને અફાલ તીજોમ પુર તાલુકે ઘા
બેઠકર દખણ પરાંત કુકણ તાફાંનો અબ
દુલા અકમદખાન આફાલઘરી તથા શાંમરા
વ જનારદન શીરશાનેદાર ઘારકુન એ શા
મરાનાં ફાયમાં શરકારનાં પઘશા કતા તે
એ બનો જણાએ પોતીકા ઘાંમને ખરચા
ને એ શાખશા ફુપર શાઘીત થમાથી ફ
રત બંદોબાંત આલી ગાવરનર શાકેબ
આફાદરે અજલાશ
આ અકમદખાં

[redacted]

શ્રી

મણરમય

બેભાજે મઘપનીમંપુચ નીા મ
ઇમરાન ઘક્તપ્રાંત પ્રિમય બેઘીષ
ઘયઘન મઘમદઘેય મઘપમજી
ય શાંમન્નપ પમર્ઘનજીજીત્તોતાન પ્ર
રજીમ યાચે ખાધીન ષરમ્રજી પ્રે
પ્રઘેતા તો ત્યાણી ઘઘ્ધે ખતાંચે પ્ર
મત ઘણીમ્ર હેં ત્યાષપન શાધીત મ
ઘપ્યાપરમ્ન ઘષરત ઘંચીગામ્ષઘડગ
પરનરમાંઘેય મઘજીન ષરર્ઘષમ્રણ
પ્રેષરયાણે ઘઘણ્ન મઘમઘેય
ષ શામન્નપ પમર્ઘન મષજીર યા
ણ ષરમ્રચે પ્રેમગીજીન ઘનતપ્ર
મરમ્ન કુજીમ મ્રર્ઘપીન્ન ઘણે ને યા
પુકેં ઘ્યા ઘણાપ્યાણ ષરમ્રર મંણે
નીચે પ્રિષનેણી મમમમત ણેપણે
મ્રણેમ મણી ષઘ મણણી ણેણીમદે
નેમીકે ૨૮ મણે જીન ઉન ૧૮૨૩
ઈષણી

A TRUE TRANSLATION
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Packets are now open at this Office for the reception of letters to be transmitted to England and St. Helena by the Ship MELPOMENE, which will be closed on or about the 9th instant.

W. GORDON,
Act. P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
General Post Office,
4th June 1823.

Advertisement,

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
SLOOP GATE
On FRIDAY the 11th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY old Marine Stores & water Casks returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers; Boats &c. and also the old Gates of the Duncan Dock—further particulars and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's office.

To begin at 11 A. M, with the sale of the Casks at the Hon'ble Company's Cooperage on the Apollo Green, after which the other articles will be sold.

Terms of sale.—A Deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers and the articles to be cleared away and paid for on or before the Tenth day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Store-keeper,

શાલુપ બંદરનો દરવાજા આગાલ જાહેર લી
લાંકુ ઠરીને વેચશે પરચુરણ જુનો મરીન
નો શાંમાંન તથા પાણીનાં પીપા શરકાર
ની ઠકુજર તથા બોટો ઉપરથી પાછો ઉત
રેબાંકે એ શાંમાંન મરીન બોરડ વાલાનાં
કુટંબથી મરીન ઘરાદાર બીપર વાલા વેચ
શે—તથા બીનુ ડનકંનવાલી ગોદીનાં જુ
ના દરવાજા વેચશે તથા એ શાંમાંન ની વ
ગતવાર તથા એની ટીપ જોવી હોએતો
મરીન ઘરાદાર બીપર વાલાની હાટીશમાં
ગએબાથી નજરે પડશે *

એ વેચાંણ પેહેલુ ઠલાક ૧૧ નાં પાલવા
નાં શરકારનાં કુપરખાંનામાં પીપોનુ વેચાંણ
શુરૂ થશે તેબારપછી બીજી રંનશો વેચશે

એનાં વેચાંણની બોલી એજે ખરીદદારે
શેકડે ટકા ૧૦ અનામત રોકડા જુકવા
અને માલ વેચાંણનાં દીનથી દીન ૧૦ ની
અગાડુ કુપીઆ ભરીને ફુચકી બદ જવો
નહીતો પેહેલા ખરીદદારને ફશાકે તથા
જોખમે પાછો વેચશે—અને શેકડે ટકા ૧૦
અનામત જુકેલા હોશે તે ગુનેગારીમાં જશે

તારીખ ૪ ઠી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

A Reward of Rupees 300.

WHEREAS upon the evening of the 30th June 1823, a murder was committed upon the body of a Parsee man (named WOOKERJEE) on the Mazagon road, below Belvidere Hill, whoever will bring the person or persons who have been guilty of the said murder, to the AMBROLEE POLICE OFFICE outside the Fort, shall receive the above reward on conviction of the offender or offenders.

Ambrolee Police Office, 2d July 1823.

ઈનામ રુપીઆ 300

શ્રી મજગાંમનાં રશતા ફુપર બેલવીકર
નાં કુંગર હેઠલ શાંજનાં તારીખ 30 મી
જુન ૧૮૨૩ ને દીને એક પારશી નાંમે
ફુકરજી ને ખુન ઠરીને મારીનાંખેબાંકે તે
મારીનાંખનાર ખુની લોક અગાર લોકોને
જેકોઇ આણશે શ્રી બાકારકોટ અમરોલી
વાલી પાલીશી હાટીશમાં પકડી લાવીને
તે ખુની ફુપર એ ખુન શાબુત ઠરી આ
પશે તો તે ધણીને ફુપર લખેલું ઇનામ
આપશે—શ્રી અમરોલીવાલી પાલીશી
હાટીશ તારીખ ૨ જી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩ *

શ્રી

ઈમમન ણબણે ૩૦૦

શ્રીમણગાંપચે ચમ્યાપર ઘેજની
ડીણેરચે ડોંગમઘેઉ પારણી ણેમ
ઘમમન પીમરની યાજ તાકીણે ૩૦ ણી
ન ણન ૧૮૨૩ નચેમ્રેણી ણંઘ્યામ્ર
ઉ જીમ મમ્રેમ જીપીમગીમ્ર યાજમ
જીતાં પેમ્રિણી યાજેની મ્રેમ મ્રેમંજ
મ્રિવમણેર ધંધુઉ પાઉણી ઘમ્મી
ઈમમ ણણમ્યાજ પ ત્યાજપર
ન જણીઈ મમમ જીમ્યાજ ત્યા
પરઉણીમ્રેમ્ર ઈમમન જીમ્ય

HENRY WOOLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public that he has again commenced business in Partnership with his Nephew J. H WOOLER and hopes for their patronage and support, and particularly those that he has been in the habit of dealing with so many years, and begs to assure them that no care or attention shall be wanting on his part to ensure their orders being executed in the best way possible; the business of the House will be carried on under the Firm of WOOLER & Co. and which commenced from the first of May last.

Bombay 5th July 1823.

WOOLER & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have opened the undermentioned articles for sale at their Warehouse at the Admiral's House in Daly's Buildings, which have been purchased of the different Captains and Officers of the fleet just arrived.

Hodgsons beer in Hhds. old & new, Hams, Derby & Pine Cheese, Brandy, Port Wine, Cyder, Raspberry, Black & Red Currant Jam, Black & Red Currant Jelly, Strawberry, Apple, Gooseberry, & Orange Marmalade; Cherry and Rasberry Brandy, Rum Sfirub, bottled fruits &c. from Hoffmann, Pickles, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Lobster and Oyster Sauce, Tomata, Reading, Hervey's, Beef Steak and Davis's Sauce, Vegetable Essences of kinds in Boxes of one dozen, Salted Salmon in Jars, Pickled Herrings in Ditto, Olives, Capers, and a variety of other Sauces &c., Stationary of sorts, Fishing Tackle in Cases Complete, with spare Rods and multiplying Winches, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Lavender Water, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes and small Tooth Combs, Milk of Roses &c. from Smyth, Razors, Penknives, Scissars, Straps &c. from Savigny, Military and Hunting Saddles from Gibson, Plaid and Camblet Beat Cloaks, Stocks for Military Officers, Buckskin Gloves for ditto, Patent Oil Skin for Regulation Caps and Hats, Thermometers, Camera Lucidas, Mathematical Instruments, Spectacles, Telescopes, Pocket Compasses &c. Ivory Handled Knives & Forks, Italian and Box Irons, Sykes's Patent Powder Flasks, Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks and Tumblers, Curry Dishes and Butter Pots with Glass linings, Muffineers, Wash Ra[redacted] Rifle Guns, Pistols in Cases an[redacted]le Barrel Fowling Pieces &[redacted] and Steel Heel and Hunting[redacted] tent Drawer, Chest and Cupboard [redacted], Buggy lamps, Bloom and Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Figs in Bottles, Currants, Chocolate, Cacoa, Isinglass, Pearl Barley &c., Japan Spice Boxes, Tea and Coffee Biggins French Pa[redacted]rn, Tin Dish Covers, Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk and Sugar Pots. Coffee Mills, &c. &c. Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Ginger, Ess. of Mustard, Russia and Macassar Oil, Seidlitz Powders, Soda Powders, Rochelle, Epsom and Glauber salts, Cream of Tartar, Huile Antique, Ginger Beer in Packets &c. &c; a few Reading Books, Playing Cards &c. &c.

WOOLER & Co.

HAVE also received an Investment from China, consisting of the undermentioned Commissioned articles. Hyson Green Tea, Souchong & Padree Souchong Tea; Chinchin Sugar Candy, long and short silk Stockings, Ivory Card Cases of sizes, whist Counter Boxes, Ivory Chessmen, Tortoise shell Snuff Boxes, writing Desks, and Dressing Cases, Nankeens, Card Boxes and Counters, Blue and Green Curtain Gauze, silks, Satins, Scarfs, and Gown Pieces &c. &c.

WOOLER & Co.

BEG to inform the Ladies of the settlement that they will open on Monday next an Invoice of French Satin Trimmed Bonnets of the most fashionable and elegant kind, lately arrived from Paris, also a small Invoice of Diamond Jewellery, consisting of Ear Rings, Lockets, Broaches, Rings [redacted] Gold Necklaces, Ladies Watc[redacted] oral and Gold Ear Rings &c, &c.

Bombay 5th July 182[redacted]

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THIS DAY, the 5th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On account of the Underwriters

SEVERAL BALES OF

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Immediately after, to close an account

A QUANTITY of Blankets, & Boat Cloaks, also a few pairs of Boots and Shoes.

AT ½ PAST 3 AFTERNOON.

Will be sold at Messrs. FORBES & Co's. Godown under their Office, 20 Casks of rejected Hodgson's Pale Ale, imported by the Indiamen

Bombay 4th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 7th Instant,

AT THE HOUSE

Known by the name of the Police Office,

AMBROLLEE,

THE

HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY,

BELONGING TO

WILLIAM ERSKINE ESQ.

ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR ENGLAND.

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated ware, Glass and Queen's ware, Bedsteads and Bedding, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Carpets, Books, &c.

ALSO

A Chariot and pair of Horses (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) and two double poled Tents complete for pitching on the Esplanade.

N. B.—The property is now on view as lotted for sale.

Bombay 4th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On WEDNESDAY the 9th Instant,

AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF

NEW BOOKS,

CATALOGUES may be had on application.

N. B.—The Books are now on view.

Bombay, 4th July 1828.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

FOR READY CASH,

A HIGHLY FINISHED

STEEL CROSS BOW.

Bombay 4th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

IMPORTED BY A RECENT ARRIVAL,

Brussels Carpets

OF SIZES AND PATTERNS

VIZ.

F. I.	F. I.
23 9 long by 11 6	wide 21 9 by 11 6—20 6 by 11 6
19 3 do. by 11 6	do. 18 9 by 9 3—17 6 by 9 3
16 do. by 9 3	do. 15 6 by 7 10—18 9 by 12 3
14 6 do. by 7.	

And a number of smaller sizes, fit for Palanquins, Bed side Carpets and for Cabins.

Bombay, 4th July 1823.

Tuesday next, 8th July,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Messrs Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT A

GODOWN

IN CHURCH LANE,

NEAR THE SHOP OF

Messrs. Lugrin, Son and Co.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,

14 BUTTS AND 33 HHDS.

OF

HODGSON'S

REJECTED

PALE ALE.

Bombay, 2d July 1823

Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 7th Instant,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, Glass, Queen's, & China Ware, an Elegant Glass Hooka Bottom, with Snake and Silver Chillum, Surpoise, mouth Piece. Carpet, &c. a Double Barrelled Gun by Manton in a mahogany case; and a double Poled Tent complete, together with a necessary Tent, also Sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Key Serjeant W. Blair deceased.

At the same time will put up (if not previouslydisposed of by Private bargain) a set of a new Cyclopædia by Doctor Rees, in 84 Numbers with Plates in b'ds, the property of a Gentleman deceased.

Bombay, 4th July 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

HAVE for Sale on Commission a handsome Bengal built, Buggy with an excellent young Chesnut Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price, Rupees 1400.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Bombay, 4th July 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

THE UNDERMENTIONED

ARTICLES

FOR READY MONEY.

An Excellent Manton's Double Barrelled Gun in a Mahogany case, complete ..... Rupess 600

An Elegant Light English Fishing Rod, quite new, made to order, with Reel, Artificial flies and Spare Top.....Rupees 80

A Pocket Metal Sextant by Adams and Jones (new).....Rupees 85

Bombay, 4th July 1823.

TWENTY-NINTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

THE few Tickets remaining in Mr. PRINSEP'S possession will be sold at 140 Rupees each.

Bombay 5th July 1823.

For Freight or Passage

TO

MADRAS.

THE SHIP

JOHN MONRO

CAPTAIN GREENE,

WILL sail on or about the 12th Instant. For particulars apply to the COMMANDER, or to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

Bombay, 4th July 1821.

Passage to England.

THE SHIP

MELPOMENE

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MOWBRAY,

HAS two Cabins under the Poop disengaged, and will sail for London on the 10th Proximo.

Apply to Captain MOWBRAY at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1823

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons having any demand against WILLIAM ERSKINE Esq., as Clerk of the small cause Court, or Master in Equity, are required to prefer such claims on or before the 9th day of July next.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

ખબર•કી ઔથી•આપી એચને
ઔંગારેજ•મીશતર•વીલીઅમ•એરજશ
કીન•શાકિબ•નાંઘલી•ક્રોરટનાં•કજીઆનો
કલારક•તથા•જકુજટી•આશતર•હતો•તે•
બાબત•જે ક્રોજ•લોક્રોનો•દાવો•કીએતો•તે
નાંએ•તારીખ ૮ મી•જુલાજનાં•અગા
રુ•પોતાનો•દાવો•કરે *

તારીખ ૨૮ મી•જુન

FOR SALE

THE COURIER

of Interes

CARD

THE first number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST is now in the press, and will be issued, we expect, about the 15th Instant.

BOMBAY COURIER OFFICE,
5th July 1823.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Executors to the estate of Major General WILLIAM ATKINS being about to close their accounts, and to remit the balance to England, request that all those who may have any claims on the estate will forthwith present the same either to Captain LECHMERE RUSSELL, or to FRANCIS WARDEN Esq.

Bombay, 2d July 1823.

જાહેર•ક્રરીઅય

મરનાર•મેજર•જનરલ•વીલીઅમ•આટ
કીનશનાં•મીલકતનાં•વકીલ•લોક્રો•એ•મર
નારનો•કશાબ•બંદ•કરેછે•અને•એની•બા
કી•શ્રી•વીલાએત•મોકલેછે—તે•શાંરુ•જે•
ક્રોજ•લોક્રોનો•એ•મરનારનાં•મીલકત•રુપ
ર•દાવો•કોએતો•તે•ઘણીએ•એ•કપતાંત•
લીચમોર•રશલને•અગાર•મીશતર•કરાંશીશ
વારડીન•શાકેબને•જાહેર•કરે *

તારીખ ૨ જી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

MR. J. H. YOUNG.

MOST respectfully begs to request that the Gentlemen who are still indebted to the late firm of, HUMPHREYS and YOUNG, for which he now is the representative, will be pleased to remit him the sums they severally owe; as the death of his late partner makes its indispensably requisite that his affairs should be brought to a close immediately.

Bombay, 4th July 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of JOHN HENRY GRUBB late a Lieutenant in the service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Marine Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar for the time being on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 3d day of July 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) to the estate and effects of RICHARD REYNOLDS, late a Lieutenant in the service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Marine Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar for the time being on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated 3d day of June 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of EDWARD FREEMAN EDWARDS, late a Lieut. Colonel in the Military service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar for the time being on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 3d day of July 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration de bonis non of the unadministered estate and effects of JOSEPH LAURIE late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar of the said court; all persons concerned therein are herebyby apprised thereof.—Dated this 3d day of July 1823.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in June 1823

	ESPLANADE RAIN.			COLABA RAIN.	
	Inch	Dec.		Inch	Dec.
JUNE 10	.....		11	.....	
11	.....		.....		98
12	.....		.....	.....	
13	.....		.....	.....	
14	.....		.....	.....	
15	.....	48	.....		45
16	.....		.....	.....	57
17	.....	70	.....	1	15
18	.....	72	.....		25
19	.....	24	.....	.....	
20	.....		.....	.....	32
21	 1	40	.....	.....	70
22	 4	38	.....	4	30
23	 1	18	.....	1	60
24	.....	56	.....	.....	62
25	.....	62	.....	.....	90
26	.....	99	.....	.....	90
27	.....	22	.....	.....	28
28	 1	26	.....	1	02
29	 2	75	.....	2	95
30	 6	17	.....	5	67
Total	21	76		22	36

Average in June 22 06

To

THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

It being my desire to put as early an end as possible to the unfavourable representations that have been made in some columns of the Bombay and Goa papers, regarding the view that His most Faithful Majesty has taken or will take of the disturbance which occurred at Goa last year. I have herewith the pleasure to forward the answer of the Portuguese Ambassador at London (through whom the communications were made) to the petition transmitted by the Ex-members of the Goa Government. By this, I trust it will appear that their proceedings in that situation have met with His Majesty's approbation & that a speedy termination will be put to their unmerited distress. With a request that you will have the kindness to give these communications a place in your paper.

I have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ANTONIO MONTEIRO De ROCHA,

Desembargador da Relaçaõ da Goa.

Malwan, 20th June 1823.

"*Most Illustrious and Excellent Sirs,*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencies' letters, of dates the 15th of June & 6th of Aug. The former, I immediately forwarded to it's distination, and to-morrow, I will do the same by the latter, which, however, I only yesterday received. I did not immediately answer the first despatch, being in expectation of his most Faithful Majesty's orders, but having now received those orders, I have the pleasure of announcing to your Excellencies the King's extreme displeasure at the violent and unconstitutional measures put in force against such meritorious citizens and loyal subjects as your Excellencies have always shown yourselves to be. Upon these considerations, His most Faithful Majesty, being anxious to put an immediate end to your privations and distresses, has ordered me to remit to your Excellencies a sum of money sufficient to satisfy your immediate wants, or to defray the expenses of your passage to this kingdom, where your Excellencies will receive such pecuniary assistance as may enable you to proceed to Portugal.

The house of Forbes and Co. has received credit for 3000 £. sterling, payable in India (in the country Coin) to the orders of their Excellencies Manoel Joze Gomes Loureiro, Joachim Manoel Correa da Silva e Gama, or in case of the absence or inability of those persons, of any of their other Excellencies who are members of the Government.

I sincerely hope that this pecuniary assistance may arrive in time to ameliorate the distresses and afflictions to which your Excellencies have with so much resolution and patriotism exposed yourselves: and believe me, when I say that I am most happy to be the instrument of executing such gracious orders in favour of your Excellencies, whom it is my fervent wish that God may protect and preserve.

LONDON JANUARY 7TH 1823.

TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

LOUREIRO,

da SILVA e'GAMA,

PEREIRA PINTO,

A,

BRANES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

appointments on this Establishment, the ble the Governor in Council is pleased to them as such from that date, and promote to Ensigns. Date of rank to be settled here-

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased take the following temporary appointment promotion.

9th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant John Sinclair Jameson to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant H. N. Corsellis on furlough to Broach, until further orders, and to have effect from the date of that Officer's departure.

Ensign James Harvey to be Lieut. vice Hughes deceased. Date of rank 19th June 1823.

Lieutenant Stephen Clements of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry is, at his own request, placed on the Invalid Pension List from the 1st of next month, on the pay and allowances fixed by the General Order of the 8th December 1820.

Lieutenant Othniel Gidley, of the 11th Regiment having tendered his resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service, the same has been accepted by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, and his name is accordingly to be struck off the List of the Army from the same date.

Lieutenant Gidley will place himself under the orders of the Town Major.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1823.

The Governor in Council confirms the appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Russell, C. B., Commanding at Sholapore, of Serjeant Rogers of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, to act as a Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department from the 14th April to the 1st June.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Henry Yates Assistant Apothecary, to the Bombay European Regiment upon the full pay of that rank as laid down in the 1st article of the 6th Section of the Medical Regulations, from the 16th ultimo in succession to Bowers deceased.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH JUNE 1823.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in consequence of the death of Lieutenant J. H. Grubb and of Lieutenant Richard Reynolds, vizt.

Second Lieutenants Robert Cogan and E. W. Harris, to be First Lieutenants, vice Grubb and Reynolds deceased---Date of rank 9th May 1823.

Senior Midshipmen C. Barnard and Robert Lowe, to be Second Lieutenants, vice Cogan and Harris promoted---Date of rank 9th May 1823.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Gov.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, 1823.

The Scaleby Castle is still the latest arrival from England, either at this or the other Presidencies; we are compelled, therefore, to scrape together from the English papers in our possession, what has been passed over on former occasions, to eke out a meagre banquet for the present number.

The proceedings at the Spanish capital however, are not without interest and show in a strong light, the alarm of the constitutionalists at the impending measures on the part of France.

The mode pointed out by the Committee of the Portuguese Cortes, for the defence of that kingdom, with the observations of the Times News-paper on the subject, are also interesting articles

We are happy to learn that great exertions are being made to get up a series of entertainments at the Theatre during the continuance of the Monsoon season. The only difficulty which is understood to be experienced by the managers, is the want of persons to fill the female characters. This is the more to be regretted as the annual importations at this season of the year generally furnish some young aspirants for Theatrical fame, who are suited to appear in the female habit. But we trust that difficulty will soon be got over, and that we may in another week have the welcome task to perform, of announcing the particulars of the first representation.

We understand that the Government, with that peculiar attention which ever marks it's regard for the comfort of the Native Inhabitants, has sanctioned the opening, at a considerable expence, of a new Sally—port and a bridge across the ditch, to facilitate the communication with the wells on the Esplanade; it being understood that the late Garrison regulations about the church gate, which prohibit persons from

from placing Cotton on the Green, and to report on the possibility of removing the Cotton to some safer place without occasioning an unnecessary loss to individuals.

The plan suggested by the Committee, which we are happy to understand has met with the concurrence of Government, is to appropriate a part of the Esplanade near the Apollo Pier, now occupied by Timber, for the reception of Cotton; to widen the Pier so as to admit of the erection of conveniences for landing the Cotton on it, and the stones used in the work to be taken from the beach adjoining the Pier in order to make a smooth channel for boats to take the ground at low water.

The great danger from fire, whether from accident or design, to the whole property within the Fort cannot fail to cause this arrangement to be viewed with the greatest satisfaction by all classes of the society.

Although but a secondary consideration, there is also some room for congratulation on the score of appearance. The huge piles of Cotton which have hitherto covered the green are no doubt indicative of the commercial importance of Bombay, but can scarcely be considered as ornamental appendages to the great Square of the Fort—a space of ground which we hope on some future day to see surrounded with buildings worthy of the good taste and public spirit of the people. At the same time this extensive area will be always available for the exercise of the Troops in Garrison, the purpose for which it was originally intended.

Early on the morning of the 1st instant, the body of an old man, a Parsee, was discovered lying in a shed at Mazagon, near Belvidere, where we are given to understand he kept a small shop for the sale of toddy. He had obviously been murdered, a large heavy stone having been found on his breast, and his neck exhibiting marks of violent strangulation. It is supposed that the object of the murderers was to obtain possession of a small sum of money which the poor man was known to have accumulated, and which the villains succeeded in carrying off, leaving no clue to trace them. A reward of three hundred rupees has, however, we are happy to find been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage, and we sincerely hope it will lead to their apprehension.

Letters to go by the Melpomene will be received at the office of Messrs Forbes & Co. until 10 o'clock of the morning of the 10th instant, on which day she will sail for St. Helena and London.

EXCHANGE.

On London,...mo's...sight,...1/ 9d per Rupee..
Calcutta, 80 days.....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras,.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 143 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 123 B'y Rs. do. do.

Spanish Dolars.....per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVAL.—Lieut. C. F. John Fancourt H. M. 4th Dragoons.

DEPARTURES.—Major E. S. Smyth,
Ensign C. Smirt 1st 16th,
Assistant Surgeon J. Pate,
Lieut. G. F. L'Messurier,

Nautical & Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—June 28th, Ship John Munro, Captain H. J. Greene from Bengal 2d April, Madras 11th May.

Passengers per John Munro.

Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Mercer, Dr. H. S. Mercer, Mr. Goulsb, Country Service.

DEPARTURE.—June 27th, Ship King George the Fourth, Captain Henry Beyts to Bengal.

Passengers by King George the Fourth

Mrs. Beyts, and 2 children, Lieut. B. Roxburgh 6th B. C. Lieutenant R. Lloyd H. C. Marine, Capt Richardson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—June 15th, Cutter Trial, Captain J. C Peterson, from Tuticoreen 10 June,

17th, Ship Britannia, Captain W. Luke, from London 26th January, Plymouth 16th February, and Madeira 15th March

Do. Ship Diana, Captain F. Gautier, from Padang 17th, and Bencoolen 20th May,

18th, Ship Stentor, Captain Thomas Harris, from London 19th December, and Madeira 25th January.

DEPARTURES.—June 15th, Ship Elizabeth, Captain D. Harrison, for Calcutta,

16th, Brig Ceneus, Captain Richard Towle, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

17th, Brig Phœnix, Captain C. E. Smith, for Calcutta,

Do. Brig George The Fourth, Captain Peter Barbet, for Trincomalie.

Do. Brig Leticamy; Captain S Berteaux, for Pondicherry.

18th, Ship Clydesdale, Captain D. McKellar, for Liverpool.

Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, for Bencoolen
Captain K. H. Gibson, for Mocapol-
Calcutta

7th May, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Covelong, & last from Madras the 2d June.

DEPARTURES.—5th Ship Sherburne, G. White, Commander. for South America.

8th Ship Perseverance, Thomas Bean, Commander, for Liverpool.

9th Ship AMBOYNA, John Waddel, to China via Singapore.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Rajcote on Sunday 22d June Philip Ranger, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry to Maria de Cruz, only daughter of Senhor João de Cruz, after the ceremony the happy pair proceeded to pass the honeymoon at Ballaeneery.

On Thursday last the 3d Inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Wm Cruickshank Esq. Commander of the Hon. Coy'sship Farquharson, to Caroline third daughter of George Elliot Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th Instant at Seroor, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Pierce, Artillery, of a Daughter,

On the 3d Instant, at Sans Souci, the Lady of Guy Lenox Prendergast Esq. Member of Government at this Presidency, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 4th May, at Sea on board the Ship Almorah on his passage to England, whither he was proceeding for the recovery of his health Lieut. Edward Barnes of the H. C. Marine, sincerely regretted by all his Brother Officers.

At Bhooj on the 19th of June, George the son of Lieut Col. Mackonochie, aged two years and two months.

The following observations respecting Captain Faithful, whose death it was our melancholy duty to announce some weeks ago, will be read with satisfaction by his friends.

"Captain Frederick Faithful of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, died at Muscat on the 22d April last, after a service of nearly 23 years. He was a zealous, meritorious and highly respectable officer, a man whose unbiassed and independant mind and whose virtues & accomplishments rendered him valued by & endeared to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His friends deplore the loss of one most esteemed,—the Service of one of its brightest ornaments. The vigor of his understanding, the correctness of his judgment, the ability with which he filled the important station to which he had recently been appointed, was eminently displayed during his short career, by the wisdom of his plans, the clearness and comprehensiveness of his views and the promptitude of his measures in a vigilant observation of the Piratical Tribes in the Ports of the Arabian Gulph, which gained him the applause and approbation of his Government."

Suddenly on Friday the 27th June, at Byculla, in 68th year of his age, The Reverend Francisco de Mello, Minister of Mrs. Nesbitt's Chapel, most deeply lamented by his brothers, relations, friends and all those who knew him.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangaloro, by the Revd. Wm. Malkin, on Tuesday the 10th of June, Francis Whitworth Russell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Jane Anne, second Daughter of the late James Brodie, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At St. George's Church on the 18th June, by the Revd. W. Thomas, William Haines, Esq. Cantonment Surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount, to Hester Jane, Second Daughter of the Revd. Thomas Godfrey, of Horningsheath Hall, Suffolk, and Rector of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

At Hyderabad, on the 1st May, the Lady of Captain R. Young, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 6th June, the Lady of Lieutenant Calder, Fort Adjutant, of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 6th May, J. B. Hudleston, Esq of the Civil Service of this Presidency.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday, the 4th June, at the Cathedral by the Reverend J. Parson. O. T. Binns, Esq. to Miss Ellen Lyons.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th May, the lady of the Reverend Samuel Trawin, of a son.

On the 31st May, the lady of the Reverend J. B. Warden, of a daughter.

At Garden Reach, on the 2d June, the lady of Lieutenant O'Halloran, H. M. 44th Regt. of a son.

DEATH.—In Fort William, on the evening of the 4th June, Major J. G. Guthrie, of H. M. 44th Regt. of Foot.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—At her House in Portman Square, on the 23d Feb. aged 21, The Right Hon'ble Lady Jane Aston, relic of Sir Willoughly Aston Bart. of Bellaport House Cheshire. Her Ladyship, with the Countess Ligonier and Lady Bridget Tollemache, were daughters and co-heiresses of Robert Earl of Northington,

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per do. } nominal.
On Bengal—at 32 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupee 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 34 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 10. to 12"

THE Clydesdale sailed for England yesterday. The following are the Names of her Passengers.

The Honorable Lady Rumbold, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Darby, Misses Ross Lewen, C. Darby, Sophia Darby, S. Hastine, Sir William Rumbold, Bart. Captain Darby, Lieutenant Wilson, Dr. Perrot, H. M. 41st Foot, William Aitken, Esq. Masters Carle Rumbold, Charles Rumbold, William Darby, Charles Darby, Wetterley, C. Dounchey,

The Ship Britannia Captain Luke from the Thames the 26th of January, Plymouth the 16th of February, and Madeira the 15th of March, has arrived in the Roads. Also the Diana, Captain Gautier from Bencoolen the 20th ultimo.

Passenger by the Britannia—Mr. D. Stretell, Cadet.

The Reliance is expected to sail immediately for Bencoolen with Convicts.

We have likewise to announce the arrival yesterday of the Ship Stentor, Captain Harris from London the 19th of December, and Madeira the 25th January.

Passengers for Madras—Messrs. George Oakes, S. Sheridan, W. H. Vaughan, and Walker.—For Calcutta: Mr. L. Irven.

Court—A Special Court will be held on when

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*..... 36 0 *a* 37 0
Non-Remittable, *ditto*..... 15 0 *a* 15 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange..... 3 0 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,.. 4 0 ——
Ditto 2 months certain..... 3 8 ——
BANK SHARES—Prem. 70 to 74 per Cent.
—Nom.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
1 11½ *a* 2	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	2 *a* 2
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	98
	Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 28th May, 1823.

No. 2942 GENERAL ORDERS.

In publishing for the information of His Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, the following Copy of a Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards 14th November 1822, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct a strict adherence to the instructions therein laid down.

The indulgence sanctioned respecting Sashes in General Orders of the 6th March last, No. 2892, in consequence of the severity of climate, is extended when wearing the Garment alluded to.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, 14th November, 1822.

As some partial misunderstanding appears to exist regarding that part of the General Order of the 25th April 1822, which refers to the Officers of the Army appearing in Uniform Great Coats, the Commander in Chief has been pleased to Command, that the following explanation may be circulated on the subject.

1st. It is optional with Staff and Regimental Officers to wear Great Coats of the regulated Pattern, when their convenience may dictate *upon ordinary occasions*, provided they are never worn at Quarters, without the Sword and Sash, the Cocked-Hat for the Staff, and the Cap for Regimental Officers.

2d. Officers are never to wear Great Coats at any parade or any duty with the men whatever, except upon those occasions, when the Soldiers are ordered to wear their Great Coats, and then Officers must wear the Great Coats or Cloak.

General Officers and Commanding Officers of Regiments will be pleased to see that the detailed points of this explanation, are particularly attended to.

By His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Command.

(Signed) JOHN McDONALD
D. A. G.

(A true Copy.)
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

44th Foot.

Lieutenant Daniel Caulfield to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice O'Reilly, deceased, 26th May, 1823.

Ensign B. Browne to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Caulfield promoted. Ditto.

MEMORANDUM.

4th Light Dragoons.

For Captain G. Moore, from the 65th Foot, to be Captain, vice Kirby who exchanges, 19th April 1823, as stated in General Orders of the 15th Instant,

Read.—vice Kirby who exchanges, *receiving the regulated difference*, 19th April, 1823.

2D JUNE, 1823

No. 2944.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

69th Foot

Lieutenant John Smith to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Lane deceased, 11th May 1823.

Ensign [redacted] Moore to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Smith promoted, 11th May 1823.

Abraham Collis Anderson, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Moore promoted. Ditto.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

5th June, 1823.

No. 2946

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Ensign Duncan Darrock to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Robinson deceased, 25th January

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

The lamentable effects of the late gale, as regards the loss, which has unfortunately occurred of shipping and of the lives of seafaring men, have very naturally called forth judicious and philanthropic remarks, calculated to enforce on the public mind the utility of providing means of assistance in future cases of similar distress, more sufficient for the purpose than any hitherto available. Measures have been proposed with this view, which deserve the most mature attention of all who may be anxious to see the perils of a hazardous occupation abridged, but more particularly of Insurers, Merchants and others, whose interests are directly involved in the subject. These refer to the establishment of suitable boats to be stationed at Edmonstone's Island and Kedgeree or Ingellee Creek, which should be built expressly for the purpose, and rendered capable of proceeding to the assistance of vessels in distress, at all times when it was possible for any decked boat to encounter the violence of the sea with effect. By their having sufficient size and stability to carry off a large anchor and capable on such occasions, the loss of ships, otherwise unprovided with ground tackle sufficient to ride out a heavy gale, might be entirely prevented, and valuable property as well as lives saved thereby from destruction. In other cases they might visit vessels aground and exposed to all the fury of a tremendous sea, in time to save the crews, before they sunk under their fatigues and were swallowed up by the ruthless element. The utility, in fact, of such boats might be considerable at all seasons, but we trust that the advantages of their employment in seasons of imminent danger will be generally recognised as so important, that no will be lost by those, whose pursuits and pro depend greatly on the welfare and success of enterprize and skill in providing for their lishment and securing their possession of quality for safe and expeditious service,

mechanical talent and nautical experience can suggest.

With reference to the severe and extensive calamities, which the late gale has spread over the low country round the head of the Bay, we sincerely trust that some measures may be discovered & restored to of comparatively easy completion, which may tend materially to circumscribe the ravages of any future similar visitation. Not having any personal acquaintance with the peculiar localities of the districts alluded to, we have no means of suggesting particulars with regard to the detail of such measures, but we should suppose that persons resident there might be able to propose arrrangements which would generally increase the safety of the surrounding population. Natural eminences might perhaps in many places be improved by the occasional labor of the people in their vicinity, so as to afford them safetye when inundations occurred, and preserve also, their property, more especially their stores of provisions from being there by destroyed. Where no such eminences were available, some light and cheap erections might perhaps be contrived, into which the neighbouring people might ascend with their provisions and remain at least in comparative security, until the inundation subsided. It would be a great object we suppose to have tanks which contained an abundance of good water, and supplied numbers with that necessary of life, surrounded with artificial mounds of sufficient strength to withstand the sweeping violence of an inundation, and elevated higher than the waters could be supposed to reach. The evident importance of such a precaution would render we conceive little exercise of authority requisite, in order to make the natives combine their occasional labors in thus placing their tanks beyond the eventual influence of the briny element; and if convenient places of refuge were accessible throughout the low country, when tempest and inundation occurred, with plenty of fresh water at hand, when the flood subsided and fair weather returned, the misfortunes of calamitous visitations, which have been hitherto so extensive would be comparatively few, and the consciousness of security might be expected to operate with beneficial effect on the industry of the native population

[*Ben. Hur. June* 11, 1823

Yesterday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the English Ship Bencoolen, Captain Kirkwood, from Liverpool the 26th January and of another Ship, above Saugor, the name of which was unknown. We have not yet received any papers or letters by this vessel, but have been obligingly favored with the following particulars extracted from a Paper of the 25th January.

We suspect the interest of the Steam Passage by Suez, which holds forth the prospect of so many eventual advantages, begins to abate, as we are not aware of any thing farther than Newspaper discussion having taken place on the subject. This we apprehended at first would be the case, although our wishes were different, and we have been rather anxiously looking for the occurrence of some public spirited attempt to combine the various interests of the Presidency in furtherance of the scheme. We [illegible] this attempt is yet meditated somewhere, and that we shall soon find preparations making for gaining the preliminary information that may require to be collected along the route, if not for regularly organizing the resources necessary for the purpose, and proceeding to carry it into effect. The difficulties of the undertaking may no doubt be [illegible] there is no reason to believe them in[illegible] The time required to bring it i[illegible]ation must be under existing circumt[illegible]siderable, but there are few designs, which have great and permanent public advantages in view, that can be accomplished without patience and perseverance, and few speculations, which look forward to lasting profit, that do not require a long period of time to mature. The expence required at the outset will be heavy, and the permanent charges will be afterwards considerable, but the whole will not be excessive, when the importance of the scheme is duly considered. We are not aware of the actual extent to which the charges of bringing the Steam Vessels into full play would reach, but we should consider it sufficiently practicable for those, who take a lively interest in the plan, and have influence enough to set it a-going, to make such an estimate of the funds required and of the income that might be ultimately expected, as would produce a clear and connected idea with regard to the merits of the business, and warrant their bestirring themselves actively for its establishment.

Apprehensions of disappointment and loss might deter many from embarking in the scheme at present, under the idea that sufficient information is not attainable in Calcutta to justify its adoption with any certainty of success. It would be easy for such persons to combine together, for the purpose of allaying their fears or ascertaining at least how far they were well grounded, by sending an intelligent individual to the Red Sea, in order to ascertain where a depot for coals could be conveniently established at its entrance, and how far circumstances, at Suez, were favorable for the objects of the undertaking. The facilities or impediments attending the passage across the Isthmus might be thus determined, as well as the dangers to be dreaded or the favoring circumstances to be met with in the navigation of the Red Sea. As vessels from India are accustomed to navigate the Red Sea for the purposes of commerce, the deputation of some active and observant person, in order to obtain such information, might be connected with a commercial trip, so as to render the expence of the measure inconsiderable, if amounting to any thing at all. During his absence the plan of a Steam Company might be digested, and the necessary funds might be ready for collection, as soon as he returned with a favorable report with regard to the objects of his research, when the undertaking could be entered upon with activity and vigor. If the report should prove unfavorable, which we are not inclined to anticipate, the scheme might be abandoned without loss, and the negative satisfaction would remain, that the desire of attaining the advantages which it now holds forth had not been abandoned, until the means of successful attainment were assuredly known to be wanting.

[*Ben. Hur. June* 12, 1823.

Accident on the River.—We are informed by a Correspondent, who dates his letter, "Fultah Farm, June the 9th," that on Saturday evening last, a boat belonging to an Agency House of this City, was upset in a heavy squall, off Mud-Point, and lost, together with 4,000 Rupees, which were on board. Fortunately the young man in charge, and all the people on board, succeeded in getting on shore, by means of a raft (how obtained is not stated,) with imminent risk of their lives; and arrived at Fultah on the Tuesday following in the greatest distress, being without any thing to eat and destitute of fresh water for two days. The young man had hardly a rag of clothes left; and the people were all in the most exhausted state. When their condition came to be known to the owner of the boat, he instantly relieved their wants with his characteristic humanity, which on this occasion, the writer concludes, is above all praise.

Accident on the River. Another Account of this Affair.—We have reason to believe that the Correspondent who communicated to us the particulars stated in yesterday's Journal respecting the loss of the boat off Mud Point has been in several points considerably misinformed. We have since received another account which makes the affair assume quite a different complexion.

The following particulars are from the account of the matter given by one of the parties concerned.

June 4.—Left Calcutta, came to at Willobariay.

June 5.—Came to Fulta Creek for the night.

June 6.—Brought to near Culpee. About 7 o'clock in the evening brought to by a storm Boat upset near Barratollah, but cannot say if the boat sunk.

June 8.—Came to Fultah and reported the particulars.

But other accounts differ very widely from this At the very time almost to an hour the boat was said to have upset (at Barratollah near Culpee), there is evidence, it is stated, to prove that the Boat was lying at Fultah creek or khall. The boat people we are informed, have been taken into custody and sent to Calcutta; and a reward is offered to such as may be able to adduce further evidence.—*Cal. Jour.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MARCH 3.

A great number of petitions were presented.

Sir G. Noel presented a petition from Olive, Princess of Cumberland, now a prisoner in the Rules of the King's Bench prison, complaining of her detention there, contrary to the rights and privileges of her royal birth. The petitioner stated that she was placed in unprecedented difficulties, and prayed the House of Commons would institute an inquiry into the hardships of her case—that she had a claim to the amount of 15,000l. upon the estate of his late Majesty, under a testamentary document which had been duly proved and filed in the Ecclesiastical Court of Doctors'-Commons—that she had presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying the payment of the sum, but that his lordship had answered he had no jurisdiction in the case. She therefore craved the judgment of the house and relief from the degrading and truly desolate situation in which she was placed.

Mr. Curteis presented a petition from Northiam, in Sussex, praying for a repeal of the hop duty.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.

Mr Whitmore, in presenting a petition from a number of merchants and agents, calling for an equalization of the duties on East and West India sugars, took occasion to ask, whether it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to appoint a committee to inquire into the whole of that important subject? A pledge to that effect had, he understood been given in the last session of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the honourable gentleman had asked for a greater degree of explanation than he was prepared to give at the present moment. According to the understanding he had of the pledge which was said to have been given in the course of last year, he did not think that it went to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the whole of this subject, but only to this extent—that whereas the act of last session which was passed for a short period only, and related to an additional duty on East India sugar, had met with considerable opposition, no proposition should be made with respect to the continuance of that act, until a committee was appointed to inquire into it.

Mr. Hume said, the bill had been opposed on account of the additional duty of 5s. which it imposed on each cwt. of East India sugar; and to prevent the continuance of that opposition, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer certainly did state, at least to his understanding, that, as the bill was only for one year, and as a committee would be appointed in the next session to consider the whole question of East and West India sugar, it was hardly worth while to interrupt its progress. Several gentlemen did, in consequence of this pledge, wave their opposition to the bill.

Mr. C. Forbes also expressed his conviction that such a pledge had been given. This was a most important question. The house was called on, not to decide on the private interest of the East or West Indies but on the paramount interest of the public at large.

Mr. Lushington said, the pledge given was to this effect:—There had been considerable discussion, in and out of that house chiefly as to whether East India sugar could be denominated "clayed sugar." He recollected most perfectly, that the whole discussion turned on the degree of refinement which that sugar underwent; and it was to inquire into that point that it was proposed to nominate a committee.

Mr. W. Smith said, so far as he understood the fact, there was a pledge, which he thought was perfectly understood by gentlemen on both sides of the question, that before any thing farther was done on this subject, the whole of it should be investigated by a committee.

Mr. F. Buxton understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have pledged himself to the appointment of a committee.

Mr. A. Baring said, the sooner the question was gone into and decided, the better it would be for all the interests concerned—whether East Indian or West Indian. (Hear.) Nothing could be more absurd or unjust to all parties, than to keep the question in a state of uncertainty. If the right hon. gentleman had made up his mind to refer the subject to a committee, that committee ought to be appointed as soon as possible. (Hear.) It was a question in which he felt no personal interest' but still he hoped it would be immediately taken up, and put in the hands of a perfectly impartial committee. (Hear.)

An hon. Member, whose name we could not learn, said he understood most clearly from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there should be an immediate inquiry into the whole subject of the sugar duties.

Mr. Robertson said a few words, which were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. Ellis said, there was a very numerous class of persons, whom he represented, who were most deeply interested in this question. He was inclined to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not given the pledge which had been alluded to; because, he thought, if that right honourable gentleman had intended that a committee should inquire into the whole of this subject, he would have given some intimation of that intention to those parties whose interests were so much at stake. Now he was not aware that any such intimation had been given to any member of Parliament connected with the West India interest.

Mr. Bennet said, if pledge had not been given, neither he, nor his hon. friend the member for Aberdeen, would have allowed the bill to pass at two o'clock in the morning. The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into an agreement, that this important question should be throughly considered. It was quite a matter of indifference to him, as it affected the East Indies or the West Indies: but it was by no means indifferent to him, as it affected the consumer, in whose cause he was then standing up. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had left the appointment of a committee to his successor, as a legacy, and he hoped the right hon. gentleman would attend to it.

Mr. Marryat expressed his opinion that no pledge had been given. Some said it was made in the house, and others that it was given to a deputation of Merchants. But it was very strange, that neither the present Chancellor of the Exchequer nor the Secretary of the Treasury knew any thing about it; and it was equally extraordinary, that no intimation had been given to the West India merchants.

The petition was then brought up, and read as follows:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Agents, Ship-owners, and others, interested in the Trade to the East Indies, and resident in London.

"Humbly showeth—That your petitioners are extensively engaged in the trade of the East Indies.

"That your petitioners are cordial friends to every measure which, proceeding on fair and impartial grounds, has for its principle the removal of those restrictions which fetter the commerce of this country.

"That your petitioners, actuated by these sentiments, did indulge a confident hope, that when your honorable House removed the restrictions which confined the trade of the British West India colonies to the mother country, and by the acts 3d Geo. IV., cap. 44 and 45, extended the commercial intercourse of those colonies with the United States of America, with independent Spanish America, and the continent of Europe, the views of your honorable House would not have been limited to the West India colonies, but that, consistently with the same sound commercial principle, the East India trade, the British empire in India, and the people of the united kingdom, would have been relieved from the burden of the protecting duty of 10s. per cwt. chargeable on sugars imported from the East Indies, over and above the duty levied on sugars imported from the West Indies.

"That your petitioners must consider that measure, unless followed by such relief, to be partial in its operation, and therefore fraught with injustice to them, to the population of British India, to all persons in any manner connected with it, and to the united kingdom in general.

"That when the said protecting duty was granted with a view of securing a preference in the home market to the West India planters, the main argument employed in defence of the measure was, their being excluded from foreign markets (with the exception of ports south of Cape Finisterre, under certain regulations). Now, however, since the range of the world has been afforded them for the sale of their produce, and the purchase of their supplies, that preference should cease.

"That, continuing to the West Indies the virtual monopoly of the home market, whilst their sugars are allowed to enter into direct competition with East India sugars in foreign markets, confers an undue advantage on the former, at the expense of the latter.

"That your petitioners are clearly of opinion, that the retention of the protecting duty in question will prove an injury to the people of the united kingdom, by its obvious tendency to enhance the price of sugar—an article of such general use amongst all classes of the community; and will also prove injurious to the revenue, by narrowing the consumption.

"That it will be further highly injurious to the merchants, manufactures, and ship owners, engaged in the trade between this country and India, by crippling their means of successfully prosecuting the same.

"That the use of sugar, as a dead weight to ships returning from India, is essential to the existence of the trade with that country.

"That authentic information has been laid before your honorable house, of the great increase of the demand for British manufactures on the part of our India population: a demand limited only by the difficulty of procuring returns.

"That the privations of so material an article as sugar is one of the chief causes [illegible] speedily to check [illegible] ses to be [illegible]

[illegible] dean, who are entitled as British subjects to [illegible] participation in the home market, and who pos[illegible] further claim to the consideration of your hon[illegible] house—that they provide for their own protect[illegible] civil government; and, instead of proving a b[illegible] the united kingdom, increase its wealth and a[illegible] resources.

"That in estimating the comparative impor[illegible] the two branches of British commerce which [illegible] brought into competition, the immense differenc[illegible] population of the East and West Indies should [illegible] overlooked; as the trade with the East Indies is [illegible] the growing demand of a population of one h[illegible] millions, whilst that with our West India colo[illegible] confined to a population of seven or eight hundred [illegible] sand.

"That your petitioners ask for no exclusive fa[illegible] preference, or protection to themselves; all that [illegible] require is, to be placed upon an equal footing with [illegible] West Indians, both in the amount of duties, and in [illegible] classification of qualities; so that, if British India [illegible] produce cheaper sugar, her numerous population, pl[illegible] ed under British protection, may not be deprived of [illegible] best means of exercising their industry; that her tra[illegible] may not be diverted to foreign countries; and fina[illegible] that the united kingdom may not lose the inestima[illegible] advantage of the exchange of its manufactures for [illegible] productions of India.

"Your petitioners, therefore, deeply impressed w[illegible] the correctness of these opinions, implore your hon[illegible] rable House, after having conferred so important a [illegible] nefit on the West India colonies, not to overlook [illegible] other great and important interests involved in the qu[illegible] tion; and they respectfully submit to the justice of P[illegible] liament, that the removal of the restrictions on W[illegible] India commerce should be followed by an equalizati[illegible] of the duty on sugars imported from the East and W[illegible] Indies, and a just classification of the qualities of E[illegible] India sugars.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Laid on the table.

Mr. Whitmore then gave notice, that on Wednesday the 19th inst., he meant to bring the whole subject before the house, upon a motion for an equalization of the duties upon East and West India sugars.

Lord A. Hamilton presented a petition from George and Alexander Young, complaining of some ill treatment from the Magistrates of Inverness, and intimated his intention of submitting the object of complaint to the house on a subsequent occasion.

The Lord Advocate said that the case of the petitioners was entirely unknown to him; he would, however, inquire into it; in the mean time he bore testimony to the respectability of the Magistrates of Inverness.—The petition was laid on the table.

Lord A. Hamilton gave notice, that he would submit a motion respecting Scotch juries on the 24th of March.

Colonel Davies said, that as several gentlemen took an interest in a petition which he had from Mr. Allen, a military gentleman, he gave notice of his intention of presenting it on Wednesday next.

WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. Peter Moore moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the existing laws against combinations of workmen. The hon. gentleman confined himself to a mere reading of his notice of motion.

Mr. Maxwell supported the motion. He thought that, under the existing statutes, masters held undue power.

Mr Huskisson declared himself unable to say that his view of the bill would be. The honourable member for Coventry's opening had been so brief, that the house was not even in possession of the nature of the measure which he contemplated. He hoped the hon. member would prepare the bill with his best care, and with that of his friends, and that he would allow sufficient time for mature consideration. The subject was so important, that no man could hastily pledge himself either to support or oppose an alteration of the laws as they stood.

Mr. Peel hardly saw why the hon member for Coventry needed to have been so brief in his opening.

Mr. Peter Moore had no objection to make a long speech if the house desired it. (Laughter.) As he thought, however, that the general utility of the bill he proposed could scarcely be doubted by any body, he should confine himself (unless pressed to the contrary) to a brief statement of his objects. The objects of his measure, then, were three in number. First, he thought that it would have the effect of bringing many emigrant artists back to this country; next, it would lead to a more just and equitable division of the profits of labour between master and workmen; and lastly, it would, under an arrangement with which he was prepared, facilitate the decision of suits and the recovery of debts between the labouring artisan and his employer. Mr. Moore sat down by saying that his measure had cost him great labour in the devising. He had waded through no fewer than 28 acts of Parliament. He wished no gentleman to commit himself by any promise to support the bill; he only hoped, that if it seemed likely to prove useful, it would receive the aid of abler men than the individual who proposed it. (Hear, hear.)—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

PRISON REGULATION.

Mr. W. Courtenay, in asking for leave to bring in his bill for the regulation of prisons, proposed to be as brief as the honourable member for Coventry had been. The whole principle of the bill had been discussed last session; and any farther explanation desired might be best given in committe. He wished to give the house full time for consideration, desiring only such expedition as would enable the measure to pass into a law during the present session.

Mr. Peel seconded the motion.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. Herries brought in a bill to relieve those persons who had compounded for their assessed taxes.—Read a first time, and ordered to be a read a second time on Wednesday next.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.

Mr. Goulburn brought in his bill for the better recovery of clergymen's dues in Ireland.—Read a first time, and ordered to be a read a second time on the 17th instant.

The house then adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

MARCH 5TH 1823.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. Nolan moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending the existing poor laws. The principles upon which the amendments he should propose were founded, were nearly the same as those he had submitted to the house in the last session; he felt, therefore, that it would be unnecessary to occupy the time of the house with a detail of them at present. There were some trifling differences between the alterations he had now to propose, and those of his former motion; but he did not think fit to explain them now, as the second reading of the bill would afford a better and more ample opportunity for discussing the subject in all its forms.

Colonel Wood took the opportunity, before leave was given to bring in the bill, to state that he should submit for the approbation of the house the same resolutions he had proposed in the last session. As, however, he understood from his hon. and learned friend, that it [illegible] for him to be in his place

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHRE*[illegible]

WHER[illegible]EMENTS AND A[illegible]

Subscribers about to change[illegible]

Subscribers at out-stations who re[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1823.

…s the second reading of the bill. He understood the …ct of the bill was to provide some further coercion, …hich the poorer classes should be prevented from …ing for parochial assistance. To this he stated … that he would never consent. He thought the …le of England had so much good temper that they …ould be easily led, but he knew they had so much high spirit, that the attempt to drive them would be as impracticable as it was unjust. Soon after Easter he should submit the resolutions to which he had alluded to the consideration of Parliament; and in the mean time he wished them to be printed, that they might be in the hands of members.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

CIVIL LIST.

Mr. Lennard, seeing the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place, wished to ask, whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government, in the course of the present session, to reduce the expenses of the civil list establishment, particularly in the diplomatic department?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was not aware of any intention to make a farther reduction. Since he came into office, some reduction had been made, under the head to which the Honourable member alluded. He did not mean to pledge himself on the subject. It was a question he did not expect, and therefore he could not give a decisive answer.

Mr. Lennard observed, that as the answer of the right hon gentleman did not go to negative directly, the hope that a farther reduction would be made, he would not, for the present, take any steps with reference to a diminution of the expense to which he had alluded.

IRISH ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. Herries brought in a bill for repealing the tax on male servants, horses, carriages, and dogs, in Ireland.

Mr. Calcraft said, he did not rise to give any opposition to this measure; on the contrary, he was very glad that those taxes were about to be removed. With respect, however, to the relief from taxation which had been afforded to this country, he must observe, that it was not so extensive as h could have wished, either did it apply to those items which would have been most useful to the community. That relief was not sufficient to prevent him from thinking that the repeal of the duties on l ather and candles would be most desirable. Had those duties been removed, instead of reducing the tax on carriages and riding horses, it would have been attended with infinitely more advantage to society at large. He would rather have taken off the whole of the window-tax, than half of that impost and a moiety of the duty on carriages and horses. The window-tax was far more onerous; and he believed it would be found, that so far from the horse and carriage-tax being felt as a severe burden, it had increased under the existing rate, from the year 1817, upwards. The riddance from the tax on the manufacture of leather, under the excise law, would be particularly useful to all classes of the community, more especially that class which, he presumed, it was the great object of the house to relieve. Last year, half the leather tax was taken off, and very great benefit was derived from that measure. If Parliament would now remove the other half, those who were engaged in that manufacture, and the great body of the community, would receive very considerable advantage from the…

…te to the house.

…r of the Exchequer,

…fund out of the surplus

…g for the repeal of the taxes to which he had alluded …rectly and substantively, he should be under the ne…essity of putting separate motions with reference to …m.

…r. Curwen expressed his intention of moving for a …eal of the whole of the duty on cottages.

…he bill was then read a first, and ordered to be read …econd time to-morrow.

PARIS.

Yesterday evening a post-chaise arrived at the gate of Notre Dame was about to be closed. The traveller announced himself to the sentinel as a Government courier. He afterwards stated that he was the Marquis de la Maisonfort, and the gate was opened. The keys had not been delivered to the King's Lieutenant. Orders have been given in the different communes of the arrondissement of Parades to prepare quarters for corps which are to arrive in the month of April.—*Constitutionnel*

The Marquis de Fraguier member of the Chamber of Deputies, and commanding the 6th legion, and M. Polissard-Quatremere, Colonel of the 4th regiment, have published orders of the day pointing out the conduct of M. Mercier as a breach of discipline which must excite indignation, and which ought to be the more severely punished as it compromises the honour of the National Guard. We confess that we find it impossible to reconcile the publication of these document with the Ministerial article of the *Journal des Debats*, in which it is distinctly stated that it is not the duty of a sergeant commanding a post of honour to execute an arrest.—*Constitutionnel*.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.—FIFTH LEGION. ORDER OF THE DAY.

"I hasten to communicate to my legion the letter which its superior officers lost no time in writing to M. the Marshal.

"Faithful to its King and to honour, the legion has never, during upwards of seven years which I have commanded it, omitted an occasion of proving its devotion to the sacred person of the Monarch, and its respect for the laws.

"I should have been wanting in regard to the sentiments of these officers, had I, on this occasion, deferred for one hour the communication of them to you; I know them too well not to do them this justice. I have fulfilled my duty. The soldiers of the legion will not fail in theirs.

(Signed) "The Visc. de la ROCHEFOUCAULD.

…ch 5, 1823."

… the Marshal.—The superior officers of …th Legion, accustomed, under all circumstances, to be interpreters of the sentiments of the corps which they command, hope that you will condescend to permit them to express to you their sorrow for, and to make you the depository of, their formal disavowal of the insubordination of which a sub-officer of the National Guard was yesterday guilty; they hope that the fault of only one amongst them will not fall upon all; they feel that a passive obedience is, under the military uniform, the most sacred of duties; they swear under this uniform obedience to their King, and on their return to their homes they will pay to him a tribute of affection which gratitude has engravent upon their hearts.

"Accept, M. the Marshal, the respectful homage of our perfect devotion.

(Signed) "Viscount de la ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Colonel.

"Chevalier TOUCHARD, Lieut.-Col.
"DE SAFSAL,
"CHERON } Chiefs of Battalions
"DE REYROLLES,
"MAILLET,
"The Chevalier DIEU, Major."

There are other two orders of the day to the same effect, signed by the Marquis de Lilliers, colonel of the 3rd legion, and the Marquis de Fraguier, colonel of the 6th legion.

BAYONNE, March 4.

[EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.]

"We are without news by the ordinary Madrid courier since the 19th of Feb. The mail which was due on the 1st inst. has not yet arrived. We are on the eve of having all communication interrupted by the Royalist guerillas, who will soon have possession of the roads from Madrid to Irun. The troops of Merino and Cubellas are at Lomo-Surra. It is affirmed that Bessieres, on retiring from New Castile, detached a corps of 1,500 men to join the troops of these two Chiefs.

"The chief Gorerli was, with from 4 to 500 men, at Ernany; he has forced the Constitutional Colonel Gaureguy to take refuge in S. Sebastian."

Extract of another letter from Bayonne, of the same date as the preceding:—

"The news which we communicate to you to-day has not reached us by the ordinary courier, who has not yet arrived, having, it appears, been stopped by the band of the curate Gorostidy, who has suddenly proceeded on the route towards Madrid: he intercepts all communication; this he will be enabled to do for a long period, as, since the announcement of the movements of the French troops, his band is daily reinforced by numerous devoted Royalists."

PARIS, March 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER FRANÇAIS.

Paris, March 9.

An order of the day, inserted in the *Moniteur*, and signed by the Colonel of the 4th Legion, Polisard Quatremere, affirms that the institution of the National Guard possesses a particular character of unbounded devotedness to the Government. It belongs to a National Guard of 1789 to corect this assertion.

The National Guard was instituted for the acquisition and the maintenance of liberty, equality, and legal order. After enabling the nation to form a government by its own choice, the National Guard guaranteed the independence of France, as it would since have done, had the successive possessors of power in 1814 and 1815 been willing to put their trust in an armed nation, and as it will, even now, I hope spontaneously, if the Powers of Pilnitz and Laybach again invade our territories.

The natural enemy of despotism, aristocracy, and anarchy, the National Guard has defended the authorities instituted by the nation, and has protected persons, property, and opinions. Its wish was that the enemies of the revolution should be twice vanquished by the energy and by the generosity of the French people.

It would have had the honour of saving Louis XVI., had the faction of the privileged orders both exterually and internally, permitted him to be once more saved by the patriots.

One of the greatest pleasures I have experienced in the course of my life, was the again finding, in the memorable sitting of the 4th of March, the same sentiments which in 1789, created a National Guard, which, in 1790, confederated four millions of armed citizens, which have been manifested in different posterior circumstances, particularly in the two invasions of the capital, and to which the National Guard of 1823 has by the excellent conduct of M. Mercier and his worthy comrades, just given so honourable and patriotic a testimony.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

LAFAYETTE.

SPAIN

PROCEEDING OF THE CORTES.

SITTING OF THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY.

The Cortes proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee of Amnesty, the Members of which, on the view of the proposition of Government, were of opinion, that it should be acceded to in the terms expressed in the following article:

"Article—The Cortes grant amnesty to all the factious, their chiefs, or leaders, who, having arms in their hands, shall lay them down, and present themselves to any civil or military authority before the first of April next, in order that they may return to the bosom of their families, where they shall be in no manner molested for having borne arms against the nation; the Government being authorized to employ such of them as wish to engage in the war against the enemies of the country, in whatever kind of service may be thought proper."

Senor Adan did not object to the Report in substance, though it was not entirely conformable to the proposition of the Government. The wish expressed by the Government was, to be authorized to receive propositions from the factious, and to act according to circumstances and public convenience; but the Committee has restrained the Government to one particular form—that is to say, to granting amnesty to those who have borne arms against the country. There are many others who have not confined themselves to this crime, but the Government, being authorised only to pardon one particular offence, cannot the others. Thus the wished-for object will not be obtained. Bessieres, for instance, was pardoned for a capital offence at Barcelona, and his punishment was changed to perpetual banishment. If he accept the amnesty, he will, according to the literal spirit of the article, only be pardoned for having taken up arms against the Constitution. He therefore wished the amnesty to be rendered more ample.

Senor Arguelles observed, that the committee, instead of limiting the powers asked by the Government, had extended them. Full latitude was given the term amnesty, which the Government had suggested, and the committee had adopted. The object of the measure was to unite the minds of all Spaniards. It was notorious that discord did exist, and that a considerable number of Spaniards had taken part in it. The termination of all civil discords was an amnesty. That divine invention, if he might so name it had arisen among the Greeks, was followed by the Romans, and has been often imitated by modern nations. It would perhaps be said, that this measure, to a certain extent, protects and encourages crimes; but when illusions are carried so far as to produce civil discord it is necessary that parental authority should adopt a course calculated to stem its progress. It is said that the article does not refer to anterior offence; but that was unnecessary, because a nation which has the generosity to pardon the most atrocious offence which can be committed against it, will not notice those of an inferior nature. This amnesty, too presents a triumphant answer to those who accuse us of being a sanguinary faction. He considered himself happy in rising to speak in support of the amnesty on this account—that he had no relation or friend in the ranks of the factious. It was not, therefore, in consequence of any interest of that kind he spoke; he felt for one far greater—the interest of his country.

Senor Maran thought that it would be better to frame the decree in the manner proposed by the Government.

The Secretary of Grace and Justice and Senior Galiano spoke in support of the Committee.

Senor Septiem.—The amnesty is proposed to be granted to bands of factious, protected by a foreign Government, and instigated by the clergy; but eighty out of the hundred of these factious are persons who have been guilty of the most atrocious crimes, committed before the revolution, and do not deserve to be pardoned. If pardoned with respect to the state, they ought to remain accountable for the injuries done to third persons. It should not be forgotten that by pardoning four or five thousand rebels, forty thousand Patriots might be alarmed. Thus the amnesty might give birth to more fatal discords than those which it is expected to suppress. The factious, on returning to his village, will perhaps reside next door to the citizen on whom he has committed aggressions.—Will the latter look tranquilly on at the impunity given to his enemy? The speaker afterwards said, that he would have approved of the Report of the committee, had it impowered the Government to receive propositions from a band which wished to capitulate, but he could not give his support to the general pardon.

Senor Arguelles observed, that had the committee proposed what the last speaker had suggested, it would have been nothing less than leaving it to the opinion of a chief, commanding three or four thousand factious, to enter into negociations for himself, and not for others; this was precisely what the Committee wished to avoid, by proposing an amnesty which would be common to all.

Senior Soria spoke in favour of the Report of the Committee, which was then declared to be sufficiently discussed, and was adopted.

SITTING OF FEBRUARY 18.

The following proposition, which had been submitted by Senores Salva Reillo, Salvato, &c. was now read:—"As the extraordinary powers granted to the Government terminate to-morrow, though not their effects, and as the limit which should be given to the last grant of power for conferring commissions or appointments upon councillors of state is not specified, we request that it may also cease from this day forward."

Senor Buez opposed the proposition, observing, that as circumstances had not varied since the authority was given by the Cortes to the Government, he saw no reason for withdrawing it.

Senor Soria.—The authority granted to the Government to employ councillors of state, though very convenient for the public service at the moment it was granted, may become very prejudicial on the Cortes being dissolved. It might, then, be abused by putting other persons in the offices occupied by the present ministers. I wish that the whole nation should understand the circumspection with which we are acting on this subject. I support the proposition.

Senor Falco.—The Cortes cannot have forgotten the powerful motives which induced them to grant the authority in question to the Government; and I would ask whether circumstances have since, in any way, diminished the force of those motives. On the contrary, I conceive that we are on the eve of a great crisis, and consequently that the authority granted to the Government should be continued, in order that every person capable of serving the public cause may, if necessary, be employed.

Senor Salva.—When it was first proposed to the Government that Gen. Ballesteros should be qualified for assuming a military command, Senor Arguelles suggested that it would be more proper to grant the authority for employing Councillors of State in general terms, than to limit it to the employment of that General; and, having opposed this suggestion, it was replied to him that the matter in question was merely a personal dispensation, and not a repeal of the law; there is, consequently, nothing inconsistent in the Cortes saying that the authority shall now cease.

Senor Munarriz was against the proposition.

Senor Ferrer (Don Joaquin).—The Deputies who oppose the proposition say that circumstances have not changed since the authority was given to the Government, but this they have not proved, and I, on the contrary, think they have changed much. Are they ignorant that there exist the germs of a conspiracy which it has not yet been possible to extirpate? Since the year 1820, it has constantly been observed, that at the conclusion of every Session some symptom of conspiracy has appeared. Is there any deputy who has not, within these few days, seen seditious proclamations and incendiary papers, which have for their object to damp the zeal of the citizens, and to cause divisions among them? Can they be ignorant of the talk of a change of Ministry? Can it be doubted, that if this change should take place, and other persons less patriotic should occupy the places of the present Ministers, that the authority in question might be greatly abused? There are communications from Paris, Gentlemen, which assure us that we have nothing to fear from the foreign bayonets, but every thing from the gold which is marching hither for the purpose of corruption, and exciting new conspiracies. Besides, it is necessary to recollect, that what is now proposed is only that this authority should cease in the interval between the dissolution of the Extraordinary Cortes, and the opening of the ordinary legislature. When the Ordinary Cortes meet, the Government will apply to them for the power, if it be necessary.

The subject was declared sufficiently discussed; but Senor Arguelles proposed the following addition;—"The appointments which the Government has made for various commissions being allowed to subsist.

The resolution thus amended was adopted.

SITTING OF FEBRUARY 19.

The Secretary for the Home Department handed to the President a sealed despatch, containing the King's Speech for the closing of the Session of the Extraordinary Cortes.

Having opened it, the Secretary read his Majesty's Speech, which was as follows:—

"Senores Deputies.—In closing this extraordinary Session, I take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction and gratitude for the decision, disinterestedness, & patriotism, which have marked your proceedings.

"It has been necessary to make some sacrifices of men and money to remedy the evils of the state; and the salutary effects which it is hoped

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…e sacrifices would produce, correspond with …e eff cinl manner in which they were conced-ed. The factions, who meditated the overthrow of the fundamental law of the state, are retreating before the valour of the n…ional troops. That …junts of perjured men, styling themselves the Spanish Regency, has disappeared like a cloud of mist; and the rebels, who counted on triumphs so easy and secure, now begin to feel the sad result of their disorders.

"The troops who so gloriously support the national cause are worthy of all praise. Among the rewards which victory has accrued to them they must experience no small satisfaction in seeing that the Extraordinary Cortes has been occupied in granting them a system of regulations analogous to the fundamental code by which we are governed. This measure, which is already considerably advanced, is to them a certain guarantee that the civil and military laws will speedily be placed on a footing of harmony, and that there will be an end to that conflict between them which gives rise to so much dissatisfaction and discord.

"Other measures, equally useful, have distinguished this extraordinary Session. The Regulation of the Police, the Law for Recruiting, the Powers granted to my Government, with the view of consolidating the constitutional system, and some other points which have come under the consideration of the Cortes during this period, attest the assiduity and the firmness with which the representatives of the people repay the confidence of their constituents.

"Some of the days of this Session will be celebrated by the pure patriotism which they have presented. On those days have been decreed recompenses to those whose conduct on the 7th of July entitled them to the gratitude of their country, and on them the principal chiefs who figured in that memorable event have appeared at the bar. The Sittings of the 9th and 11th of January are distinguished above all the rest, and will form the chief splendour of these extraordinary Cortes. The voice of national honour resounded in the sublimest manner in the sanctuary of the laws, and every Spaniard was penetrated with the conviction that nothing can equal the happiness of possessing a country.

"Some diplomatic relations have been interrupted during the sittings of these Cortes; but these misunderstandings between Cabinet and Cabinet have increased the moral force of the nation in the eyes of the civilized world, where honour, probity, and justice are professed. On seeing that Spain does not capitulate with her degradation, a just idea will be formed of the firmness of her character, and of the happy influence of the institutions by which she is governed.

"The King of France has declared to the two Chambers of the Legislative body, his intentions with respect to Spain. Mine are already public, and are consigned in the most solemn manner. Valour, decision, constancy, love of national independence, and the increased conviction of the necessity of preserving the National Code of 1812—these are the vigorous answers which the nation must give to the anti-social principles expressed in the speech of the most Christian Monarch.

"The circumstances in which the public affairs are placed are of a serious character; but there is no occasion to be apprehensive for my Government or for the Cortes. My firm and constant union with the Deputies of the nation, will be the secure guarantee of a happy issue, and of the new days of glory which are preparing for us. The day for the opening of the Session of the Cortes is near at hand. A new field of patriotism is about to present itself to the representatives of the nation, and to me new motives for making my sentiments public.

"FERDINAND."

On the conclusion of the reading of the Speech, the President said—"The Extraordinary Cortes, convoked in virtue of the King's summons by the permanent Deputation on the 6th of September last past, and installed on the 3d of October last, have closed their sittings this 19th of February, 1823."

The Assembly then dispersed.

LONDON THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1823.

In the midst of the more potent movements of greater States, our attention has not recently been much solicited to the affairs of Portugal. The arrivals of yesterday are, however, of some importance. A project of a decree was presented to the Cortes of that country, and will no doubt be accepted in its most essential parts, the object of which is to identify, the Portuguese cause with that of Spain. The propriety, or rather the necessity, of this policy, is incontrovertible. We are bound by treaty to support Portugal: but the Gods, according to the fable of the Waggoner and his Team, never assist those who do not labour for themselves. Now it is obvious that the most effectual way for Portugal to protect herself, is by endeavouring to keep the war at a distance from her frontiers—that is, by joining Spain in repelling the French at their very entrance into the Peninsula, and by impeding them at every step they take. Indeed, we think it would be the height of folly and insolence in Portugal, to sit with her arms folded whilst the whole of Spain is overrun, and then to call upon us to protect her against the victorious and confident army. As to supposing also that any remonstrances of ours can stay France from advancing, when the prey is within her grasp, France has shewn us already, in the affair of Spain, what value she puts upon our representations.

But there is another point of view in which this question affects England yet more nearly. We are bound by treaty to protect Portugal: and the French themselves say, that the affairs of Spain will not detain them a month. If Portugal, therefore, is not to make the best efforts she can to ward off the danger from herself, it is all but at her door; and we must begin arming forthwith, in order to fulfil the terms of our engagement; for the thought of protecting Portugal without arms in our hands is most contemptibly absurd.

The annexed report of the proceedings in the Cortes at Lisbon, requires the following explanations:—

The Deputies who opposed the first part of the first article, objected to it only on a point of form: they did not think the expression proper for a clause of a decree. It was argued that it should not stand as an article, as its object was to declare a principle, not to make an enactment. The speakers who followed MERCIANNO D'AZEVEDO appeared to concur in opinion with him, that the first article, from its commencement to the word "Portugal" inclusive, should be incorporated in the preamble.

With regard to the remaining part of the article—namely, "The whole force shall be immediately assembled, and posted in the positions proper to resist such aggression"—it was observed, that persons disposed to cavil might alledge that the use of these words was an encroachment on the prerogative, and that the Cortes were taking upon themselves to declare war. To leave no room for this pretext, a Deputy proposed to substitute the following words:—"The Portuguese army shall be promptly, and without any delay, raised to the full war establishment."

The amendments will probably be agreed to; but the debate was prolonged to the hour for closing the sitting, and we must wait for another arrival before we can state the result.

The *Diario do Governo* states, that the letter, purporting to be written by the Queen of PORTUGAL to the KING, which we some time ago translated from the French papers, is a fabrication.

LISBON, FEB. 20.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 14th, Senhor Moura read the report of the Committee on the motion made by him respecting the defence of the kingdom:—

"The Committee observe that they had to consider of four points:—1. The organization and increase of the army. 2. Its subsistence. 3. Strict alliance with Spain. 4. Means to preserve internal tranquillity.

"The Committee proposes to unite the first and second line of the army, and have the first part ready as soon as possible to march to the frontiers; and in this case to organize a national guard at Lisbon and Oporto. To provide for the extraordinary expences by direct and indirect taxes, which without burdening the indigent classes, may form a solid security for the loan which the Government is authorized to contract.

"The Committee proposes to adopt it as a principle, that an invasion of the Peninsula, for the purpose of destroying or modifying the political institutions of Spain, shall be considered as an inversion of Portugal. It does not appear to the Committee that any extraordinary means will be required to maintain internal tranquillity. The Committee proposes, in conformity with these ideas, the following project of a decree;—

"The Cortes, &c. considering that it is absolutely necessary to maintain the national independence, and resist every attempt of foreign invasion, on account of the alterations and changes which the nation, by its representatives, has legally made in our political system, decrees as follows:—

"1. Every invasion of the Peninsula, made for the purpose of destroying or modifying the political institutions adopted by Spain, shall be considered as a direct aggression on Portugal. The whole force shall be immediately assembled and posted in the positions proper to resist such aggression.

"2. The recruiting shall be carried on with the utmost diligence, to raise the army of the first line to 60,000 men at least, of all arms.

"3. The corps of militia shall be raised to their full complement, and the Government shall organize them in a manner suitable to the service which they are to perform.

"4. A National Guard shall be formed in Lisbon and Oporto.

"5. Those soldiers who have received their discharge shall be invited to serve during the war, and a bounty shall be offered them."

(The following articles relate to various imposts proposed by the Committee.)

The project was declared urgent by above two-thirds of the Deputies, read a second time, and admitted to discussion.

Senhor Franzini.—"At all times, and especially under the present circumstances, it is proper to strengthen the union between this kingdom and its ancient and faithful ally, Great Britain; and I therefore judge it imperiously necessary that the Diplomatic Committee should give, as soon as possible, its report on the business, which has been repeatedly brought forward by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in order that the Government may be relieved from all the articles which may impede any negotiation, which it is so necessary for us to conclude with our faithful ally, Great Britain."

This was generally supported, and the President directed the Committee to give its report with the least possible delay.

In the sitting of the 19th, the order of the day was the debate on the report of the committee. On this occasion all the members of state were introduced, and having taken their places, the president addressed them as follows:—"Gentlemen, the importance of the subjects of the present sitting, and the urgency with which they are to be discussed, have induced the Cortes to invite all the Ministry, that each of your Excellencies may give in his department the explanations asked of him; and your Excellencies may give your opinion on each of the articles of the project which is going to be discussed, and for this purpose ask leave to speak when you think proper."

The debate then commenced on the preamble and the first article.

Senhor Moura spoke first in support of the project, shewing the injustice of the attack upon Spain, and that Portugal was indisputably an object of this aggression.

Senhor Borges Carneiro made a long speech against the Holy Alliance, whose profession of faith, he said, was to be found in the declaration issued at Laybach; from which he quoted several passages, especially directed against the Spanish Constitution as anarchical and revolutionary, its establishment in Naples as a conspiracy, and in Piedmont as a most odious rebellion.

Several other members spoke, all of whom agreed that the invasion of Spain must be considered as an aggression against Portugal; but some disapproved of the first article, as part of the decree, and supported the motion of Senhor Marceanno d'Azevedo, to include the first article as far as the word "Portugal" in the preamble.

The debate then adjourned.

The expedition to Bahia, consisting of about 2,000 men, sailed on the 15th of February.

IRELAND.

The Irish papers received yesterday morning (Mar. 10) abound in melancholy instances of disturbances. The *Limerick Chronicle* states, that on Saturday night a party of armed insurgents attacked the house of Mr. Darby Murphy, near Listowel, set fire to the house and out-offices, when all was consumed, and it was only with difficulty he and his family escaped the conflagration. The insurgents were pursued, but without effect. Similar instances of outrage of a less flagrant nature abound in the provincial journals, among which we read a curious specimen of a practical commutation of tithe. A man in the employment of the Rev. Edward Geraghty, of Killeedy, *was made to eat the summonses he was serving for tithe*, on the common, by two armed men. Eighty persons are capitally charged for trial in the county of Limerick gaol.

BOW STREET.

Night Charges—Henry Medland, Esq. a law student, was brought up from St. Clement's watch-house, to which place he had been consigned between eleven and twelve on the preceding night, at the the suit of an ancient oyster woman of that parish.

The venerable fishmongress deposed that Mr. Medland was in the practice of occasionally taking oysters at her shop; and in general he conducted himself like a very nice sort of gentleman, so much so that she had more pleasure in opening for him than for any other gentleman of her acquaintance; but on this unfortunate night he came in very tipsy, and devoured so many oysters that she was quite alarmed at him. She opened and opened, and opened, till her hands and arms ached ready to dropoff, and still he kept craving for more, and he would have them in spite of her remonstrances. At last he took it in his head to go out, and she took that opportunity of locking him out, thinking he would be satisfied with what he had, and would go quietly home; but instead of this he commenced an assault and battery on her door, and before she could unlock it he had not only forced it off the hinges, but had shivered one of the pannels to pieces with his foot. She was now more alarmed than ever, and fearing he might even attempt to serve her he as he had the oysters, she *skreek'd* for the watch, and he was taken to the watch house.

Mr. Medland, who seemed to be still under the influence of the Tuscan grape, heard all this with a quiet, comfortable simper, and then, making a law lounging sort of bow to the lady, he said in a voice that seemed to make its way with difficulty through a mass of oysters "suppose, Mrs. Jinkins, if I reinstate your door, you will be satisfied?"

"Sir," interrupted the Magistrate, "you must satisfy me as well as Mrs. Jinkins; you have broken the public peace; let me know what you have to say to that?"

"Your Worship," replied Mr. Medland with an oyster-oppressed sight "your Worship, I have nothing to say save and except that I was rather—"

"*Drunk*, you mean to say," said his Worship.

"Your Worship, I am sorry to say, conjectures rightly," replied Mr. Medland, with another very graceful bow, and another sigh from the very bottom of his oyster bed.

"Then, Sir," rejoined the Magistrate, "pay the woman for the damage you have done her door—pay one shilling for your discharge fee, and five shillings for being *drunk*; and then go about your business, and keep yourself *sober* in future."

Mr. Medland bowed again and beckoned to a young man at the farther end of the office, who instantly stepped forward and paid the money: and then Mr. Medland making two distinguished bows—one to the Magistrate, and the other to his oyster-woman, slided genteelly out of the office.

John Wigley Williams, another *Esquire*, was next put forward from amongst a group of nocturnals, from St. Martin's watch-house. He had been given in charge by a hackney-coachman for non-payment of his fare. He was much younger, and altogether a more *exquisite* personage than the oyster eater; but his Parisian *toggery* was sadly deteriorated by the dust and dirt of his subterranean dormitory.

Coachee stated, that "this gentleman and another gentleman at eleven o'clock the night before called him off the stand in the Old Bailey; and before he could get down to let them into his coach they both jumped upon his box, snatched the reins and whip out of his hand, & began flogging & driving away," like mad," down Ludgate-hill and up Fleet-street. He endeavoured to stop them repeatedly, but it was of no use; every time he opened his mouth the other gentleman said to this gentleman, "shall I shove him off the box Wigley;" and every time this gentleman replied, "Go it!" In this manner they galloped on through Temple Bar, and along the Strand, cruelly flogging the horses at every step—"Don't flog my horses, gentlemen, they ar'nt used to it," cried *coachee*. "Shall I shove him off the box, Wigley?" said one gentleman, "Go it?" replied the other. At last they reached Charing-cross, and and there *coachee* mustered courage enough to make such a determined resistance that all three were in danger of tumbling off the box in a bunch, and the horses were stopped by some persons passing; when one of the "*gentlemen*" ran away "like a *pick-pocket*," as coachee said; and the other refusing to pay any thing for his ride, was handed over to the watch-men who carried him forthwith to the watch-house.

When the coachman had told his story, the Magistrate, addressing himself to the captive *John*, asked—"Pray what are you, Sir?"

"*Me, your worship?* I am *Mishter* John Wigley Williamsh."

That is nome only. How do you get your living,

Mister, John Wigley Williams?"

"*Me your Worthip?* I—I—I—don't get my living at all your worship.

"Well! then, how do you describe yourself?"

"*I thuppose* your *Worthip, sthpheaking* of *mythelf, I thoud they* I am a gentleman."

"A *gentleman*, Sir, is a very equivocal title now-a-days; and if the coachman thinks proper to prosecute you for the assault upon him—for the forcible manner in which you deprived him of the guidance of his coach, certainly was an assault—I would then know something more of you."

The coachman said he would not prosecuting for the assault because it would be such a loss of time to him.

Mister John Wigley Williams said, there was an agreement, that they should drive themselves and he would have paid the fair if the coachman would have let him gone on as far as he wished to go. He complained bitterly of the treatment he had met with in the wathchhouse having been thurst down into a filthy dungeon—

"Where all *other* disorderly people are put," said his Worship; to save him the trouble of finishing the sentence.

The watchhouse keeper said a bed was offered to the gentleman, but he would not have it, and was so very impudent and noisy, that it was found necessary to put him *below*.

The Magistrate ordered him to pay the coachman his fare from the Old Bailey to Charing-cross, together with two shillings for his time in attending to make this complaint.

Mister Gentleman John Wigley Williams obeyed this order without demur, and having paid another shilling for his discharge fee, he was suffered to go home to his parents.

Receipt for a Fashionable Route.—Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can get, place them in a room with a slow fire, stir them well; have ready a piano forte, a harp, a handful of books or prints, put them in from time to time; when the mixture begins to settle, sweeten with politeness, or wit (if you have it) if not, flattery will do as well, and is very cheap. When all have stewed together, for two or three hours, put in one or two turkeys, some tongues, sliced beef or ham, tarts, cakes, and sweetmeats, and some bottles of wine; the more you put in the better, and more substantial your route will be.

N. B.—Fill your room quite full, and let the scum run off of itself.

Disinterested Love.——A young lady telling an old gentleman, that she was in love with his estate,, "Take it, Madam," says he, "and then you will possess two-thirds of me, for my mind you have already, and my whole being consisted but of mind, body, and estate." "O! then," rejoined the juvenile fair, "it would be very unreasonable, sir, to rob you of all three. Pray keep your body for yourself."

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